

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.76

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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August 19 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 94 " 68

August 19 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 91 " 84

2998 日九初月七月卯乙

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

四拜禮 號九十月八英語版 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS SUFFER TERRIBLE DEFEAT.

Another Zeppelin Raid on East Coast.

FRENCH DESTROY GERMAN BATTERIES AND AMMUNITION WORKS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

August 17, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians are taking no risks of booty falling into the hands of the enemy. The military continue removing from Riga everything of any value and are taking the same precautionary measures at Bialystok.

The Germans when they took Lomza found the town stripped and it only fell after three days bombardment, it being especially furious at nights. The inhabitants throughout the bombardment took refuge in cellars and basements, nevertheless there were many civilians killed.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT DESCRIBED AS IRREPROACHABLE.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that German war correspondents describe the Russian resistance as increasing in violence the nearer the Austro-German front approaches the Russian area of defence, the base line of which lies along the railway from Brest Litovsk to Bialystok. They emphasize that the battles are increasing in intensity with perhaps the retarding of the Austro-German advance which must be expected in the next few days.

The war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, with General von Woyrsch, says:—"The Russian retreat may be characterized as irreproachable; all the railways, viaducts, tunnels and bridges were blown up strictly according to order, and correctly, but the buildings in towns were spared and there was little that was improperly destroyed. Kielce was quite untouched."

MORE FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS.

August 18, 4.30 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué says that the fighting at Kovno is of most desperate character. The enemy after the most careful preparation with heavy guns, including 16 inches, attacked in full strength on Sunday and Monday with the object of storming the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. They succeeded on Monday evening in capturing a fort, which was greatly damaged by the bombardment, and entering spaces between some other forts.

In the western sector fighting continues. We repulsed a series of fierce German attacks on Sunday on the left bank of the upper Narew in the direction of Bielostok and Bielsk. The enemy in the region of the Novogeorgievsk fortress, after a bombardment by their heaviest guns, delivered a series of attacks on Sunday and the following night against the fortifications between the Narew and the left bank of the river Wkrza.

TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED IN THE CAUCASUS.

(Home Telegram.)

August 16.

The Russians have repulsed attacks delivered on the whole front. On the left bank of the Bug they took 800 prisoners, capturing two lines of trenches at Dejmanian and have also inflicted very heavy losses on the Turks in the Caucasus.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN "KULTUR."

FURTHER ABOMINABLE TREATMENT OF BELGIANS.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
The Germans continue to treat the Belgians, behind the firing line, with extreme harshness and also display a most arrogant attitude towards the inhabitants of Brussels. A Belgian senator named Capelle was struck on the face because he failed to salute a German officer who was billeted in his house.

The Germans have seized large quantities of furniture, pianos, etc. and have confiscated over 800,000 francs' worth of goods at Menin. Belgians belonging to good families are compelled to sweep the streets and work in trenches and those refusing are subject to fines of 500 marks and are imprisoned.

THE BARBAROSSA.

CARRYING AMMUNITIONS AND STORES.

August 17, 7.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that it has been ascertained that the Barbarossa carried ammunition and stores. The transport Khios, also torpedoed and beached, was carrying stores.

THE DARDANELLES.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

August 18, 12.40 p.m.
Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the situation in the southern zone on the 14th and 15th instant was unchanged. The Turks usual artillery fire had little effect.

The Turks on the night of the 14th and the 15th heavily attacked the right flank of the "Anzacs" but all the attacks were repulsed.

Our troops at the new landing place, Sulva Bay, on the left front made a short advance on the afternoon of the 15th, with a view to straightening the line. They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained 500 yards, capturing a Turkish trench and taking some prisoners.

THE GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

MORE EXPOSURES.

August 18, 3.50 a.m.
The New York World's exposure of the German Government's intrigues has caused a sensation. The leading newspapers devote pages to the revelations and lengthy comment on them.

The New York Sun says that Count Bernstorff should receive his passport immediately.

The New York World publishes further documents showing that negotiations were entered into by German Government agents to finance the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Projectile Company which received money from the New York Guaranty Trust Company acting with the authority of the Deutsche Bank.

The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal says that two persons employed in a State Department and four in the Treasury Company Department are suspected of giving information to German agents.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

ITALY'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

August 17, 10.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says there is every sign that Italy will shortly take decisive steps in regard to Turkey. Italians in Asia Minor have been forbidden to leave the country while the despatch of money, munitions and incendiary proclamations to Libya with the object of provoking a native rising against the Italians, continues.

The Government organ, the *Ciornale D'Italia* indicates that Italy's patience is exhausted.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW YORK.

August 17, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that \$5,000,000 gold has been shipped from the vaults of the Finance Department to New York, being the balance of a \$100,000,000 dollars placed here on British account soon after the outbreak of war. The shipment is expected to relieve the exchange situation somewhat.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS THE SIAMESE LEGATION. CHIEF SECRETARY ARRIVES.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."
London, Received August 19.
Supakitch Preecha, First Secretary to the Siamese Legation, has arrived in London from Bangkok.

THE KING'S EQUERRY.

THROWN FROM A DOG CART.
London, Received August 19.
Major Olive Wigram His Majesty the King's Equerry, was thrown from a dog cart at Windsor and is suffering from slight concussion.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN. CONDENSED.

The Germans have succeeded in entering a fortress at Kovno.
The Germans have confiscated 800,000 francs' worth of goods at Menin.

The Germans continue to treat the Belgians behind the firing line with extreme harshness.

The Barbarossa carried ammunition and stores, and the transport Khios also torpedoed and beached was carrying stores.

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A German war correspondent says that the Russian retreat may be characterized as irreproachable. All the railways, viaducts, tunnels and bridges were blown up according to order.

Belgian belligerent good families are compelled to sweep the streets and work in the trenches, those refusing are subject to fines of 500 marks and imprisonment.

The Russians are taking no risks of booty falling into the hands of the enemy. When the Germans entered Lomza, they found the town stripped. It only fell after a three days' bombardment.

A Belgian senator named Capelle was struck on the face because he failed to salute a German officer who was billeted in his house. The Germans have seized large quantities of furniture, pianos, etc. in Belgium.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

AUGUST 17, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Great Britain France, Russia, Italy and Belgium have agreed to make cotton contraband. Japan's attitude is not defined, but Japan will possibly take no action as there is now no German colony in the Far East.

It is understood that the declaration of cotton as contraband will be defended as authorised by International Law. Probably the Entente Powers expect the United States to protest, but they intend to argue that the United States proclamations of 1865 make materials for the manufacture of ammunition contraband.

GREECE.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AUGUST 17, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that there were indescribably enthusiastic scenes at the opening of the Greek Parliament. Immense crowds greeted the legislators and the Chamber was crammed, but Royalty was not represented.

After the religious ceremony a Venizelist President was elected and this was followed by feverish demonstrations of joy in the streets when the result was made known. Then M. Gounaris, the Premier, mounted the tribune and, in a brief speech, announced the resignation of the Government and asked for a suspension of the sittings till the political crisis has been solved.

M. Gounaris then went to the Palace, where the King accepted his resignation.

M. Venizelos was invited to consult the King to-day.

M. VENIZELOS ASKED TO FORM A CABINET.

AUGUST 18, 2.20 a.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent in Athens reports that King Constantine asked M. Venizelos to form a Cabinet. M. Venizelos asked for a delay of four days before definitely accepting.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

DASHING ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUGUST 18, 2.20 a.m.

A Rome communiqué reports that in the upper Ortler range, between the upper valleys of Adda and Adige, an Italian detachment on Monday night, marching in sections, roped together, crossed the Cimone Pass about 10,338 ft. high, scaled the ice-clad Monkspits about 11,382 ft. high, surprised the enemy, and advanced to Madrisella, its about 11,280 ft. high, where they dislodged an enemy detachment and occupied the crest.

A dashing Italian offensive in the Tolmino zone, against San Vito and Santa Lucia hills, covering positions on the right bank of the Isonzo, captured at the point of the bayonet a line of solid entrenchments, taking 500 prisoners, four Maxim guns and much material.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

Monday August 25.

Sale of Shares—G.E. Lammer's Sales Room—noon.

Sale of steam Launch White Star—Ah King's Slip-way—G.E. Lammer—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 26.

Sale of Household Property—G. A. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Saturday, August 23.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

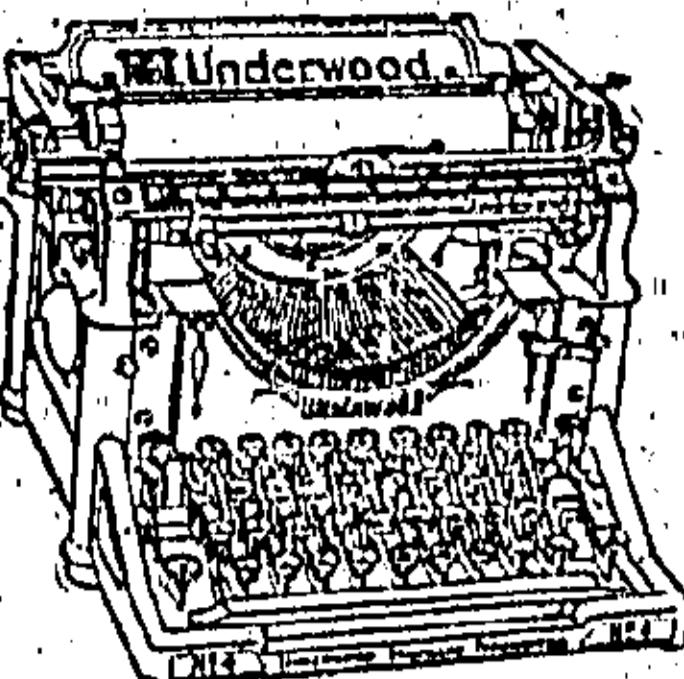
Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Aquatic Park U.P.C.—9 p.m.

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THE MANAGER.

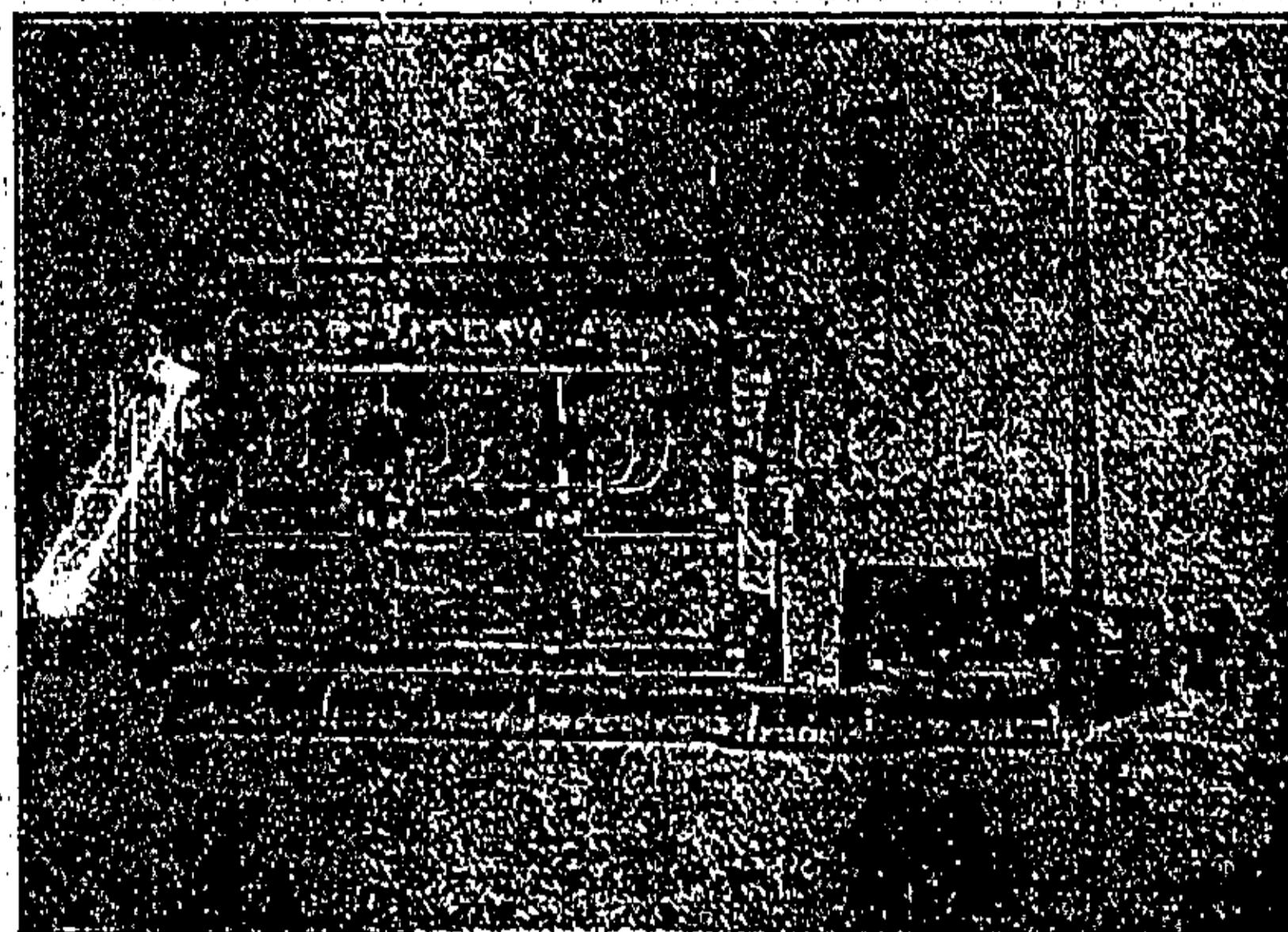
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.
German Intrigue in America.—Truly Washington can no longer afford to "close its eyes to German official conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the United States." Count Bernstorff, it is stated, might be recalled and other undesirables deported, yet the "disgusting fact remains that a number of American citizens have sold themselves for German gold." This nauseating feature is regretted, but still we have the satisfaction that America is not the only country subject to the machinations of the Germans. Human nature is frail the world over, and the finance is minimised when we realise the cosmopolitan character of the American people. The New York Evening Sun rejoices that the fight is now being transferred into the open." So do the Allies. The love of fair play is as strong in the American as in his British cousin, and these intrigues menacing the peace and prosperity of a neutral country should forever discredit the Germans in the eyes of every honest American citizen.

Daily Press.

Strategy Suited to the Season.
One of the Press Correspondents in Northern France recently pointed out that Germany had studiously timed her offensive for July and August, not because the weather was more favourable to the operations, but with the idea of getting hold of as much land as possible in harvest time. Their strategy, he said, is timed to the season. They endeavour to make war as far as possible self-supporting. We know how, with this object in view, the enemy has been multiplying mines and devising new ones in the conquered towns and districts. It has been reported from Menin that the Germans, there have descended even to penny fines for such high treason faults as looking disrepectfully at a German soldier! With a view to make the war as far as possible self-supporting, Germany knew how important it was that she should get possession of the iron industries of Belgium and the coal and iron mines of France, and the constant fighting in the neighbourhood of Bapaume shows her anxiety to secure the bread-growing country. She struck her blow at the Russians in Galicia in time to preserve for her Allies and herself the great wheat-growing plains of Hungary, and she has conducted her great offensive all along the Eastern frontier with the capture of the fields of corn ripe unto harvest, as one of the main objects in view.

China Mail.
Killed Without Being Struck by Shell.

On the various fields of battle men have frequently been found stark killed exactly in the position they occupied when the shell which killed them exploded, the men showing no sign of a wound. These men, when they met their death were generally protected from the direct action of the bursting shells. The shells in question are those fired by the French 75 mm. guns. There is no noxious gas known which is capable of producing such an instantaneous effect, and certainly none is evolved from the shells, seeing that the high temperatures developed by the detonation of the high explosives now used for charging shells, explosives which are nitration hydrocarbides (benzol, phenol, naphthal) of the aromatic series, can only lead to the giving out of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, two gases which are but slow in their action. The men are killed by a sudden stoppage in blood circulation, and it is interesting to note in this connection an explanation put forward by Mr. P. Arnoux before the French Society of Civil Engineers after the raiding of a paper factory by Major Ferras, on French, German, and Austrian guns.

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Martin's Pill is the best of its kind.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Discovery at Wargrave Church. An interesting discovery has been made at Wargrave Church, where, in the course of rebuilding the tower, it was found that the present casing of red brick hides the original Norman tower. That was the undividing way of our ancestors, who, to stop a draught, would fill up exquisite windows, or would annihilate the proportions of a church at a sporting squire's whim. Luckily, in this case they only covered over; and it will be a simple task to repair their error of taste.

Floating Pictures.

With the idea of providing amusement for the summer residents along the shore of Lake Wawasee, in Indiana, there has been built a motor-boat that is in effect a combination of motion-picture theatre and dance-hall. The boat is 90 feet long, and capable of carrying 800 passengers. Trips around the lake are to be made six nights a week during the summer, the deck being used on alternate nights for motion-picture shows and for dancing. The boat will have five regular landing places so located that any cottage or hotel around the lake can be reached. The July Popular Mechanics Magazine contains a picture showing the moving pictures being displayed on the boat.

Bankers in Arms.

At the Church of St. Edmund the Martyr, Lombard-street, the Lord Mayor, with Sheriff de Lafontaine, who attended in State, unveiled a roll of honour dedicated to the members of the banking and commercial professions who have joined the colours, says the *Globe*. The service, which was choral, was conducted by the rector, Rev. Ronald Bayne, who said that the roll contained the names of 850 men who were employed by the various banks and commercial houses. It was his intention to have the roll of honour placed outside the church, for all passers-by to see it and to pray for those whose names figured so proudly upon it.

Indian Affairs.

Few members of the Civil Service have done more for India than Sir Theodore Cranford Hope, who has died at the age of 84. He went out to India in 1853, and within two years was Inspector in Gujarati of the newly-formed Education Department. Co-operating with native scholars, he prepared the Gujarati text books, which remained the standard works on the subject for nearly half a century. He next became the Governor's private secretary, and in 1871 was appointed to preside over the committee which investigated the unsatisfactory state of Bombay's municipal finances. He will, however, best be remembered for his work at Ocalcutta and Simla. Among the various positions which he held was that of Public Works Member of the Governor-General's Council. During his 53 years' tenure of that office the open railway mileage was increased from 8,000 to 14,000.

The Exarch Joseph.

Bulgaria has lost one of her most notable men by the death of the Exarch Joseph. As a youth his marked abilities attracted the attention of his fellow-townsmen—he was born at Kalofer—who induced the municipality to provide him with the means of studying at the Sorbonne. Within a few years he became respectively Bishop of Vidin and Archbishop of Sofia, and was in 1877 elected to the headship of the Bulgarian Church. After the signature of the Treaty of Berlin, he was entrusted with the organisation of the Church in the newly-free Principality of Bulgaria and in Eastern Roumelia. When Prince Alexander was dethroned and a regency formed under Stamboloff, the cause of the Church began to flourish, but after the fall of Stamboloff, the Exarch's position became one of extreme difficulty.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday July 2.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Those Russians.

Everybody remembers the great Russian box at the beginning of the war, and how, when the German legions were marching on Paris to the tune of Deutschland Uber Alles, persistent reports were abroad all over the United Kingdom of train-loads of Russians passing through this country towards France. As a matter of fact, as pointed out months ago in this column, there really were some Russians, probably a few thousands, reservists making a first cousinship. This has long been a local tradition in that part of Ireland, and profound archaeological research has confirmed it.

Mentioned in Despatches.

There are many names of well-known sportmen in the Commander-in-Chief's recent despatches as well as in the List of Honours. Lieut. Col. A. J. Turner, on the staff of the King's African Rifles in the East African expedition, who has been awarded the D.S.O. is the Essex cricketer. Turner was promoted to a Brevet Majority in South Africa, and at the time was the youngest Major in the British Army. Major H. Maclear, eldest brother of the late Capt. Basil Maclear, of Irish Rugby football fame, has won a similar honour. Among the "mentioned in despatches" is the cricketing and boxing parson, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham. Soon after the start of the war he left his vicarage in Birmingham and went to the front as an Army chaplain. Whilst a curate at Leyton he became associated with Essex and during the past three or four years he has played regularly and with much success as a free-scoring batsman in the county eleven. When he accepted a living in Birmingham there was a suggestion that he should retire from cricket, but he refused, and he is one of the most popular preachers in the Midland city. Amongst others "mentioned" are Sec. Lieut. K.H.C. Woodroffe, the Cambridge University and Sussex fast bowler, Sec. Lieut. E. McCosh, the Cambridge Rugby centre three-quarter, Capt. A. C. Johnson, the Hampshire cricketer, who in recent seasons has been a first choice for the Gentlemen in the annual match against the Players, and Lieut. C. H. B. Blount, the 1913 captain of the Harrow eleven.

Sometimes ago Lieut. R. A. Lloyd, the Irishman who has been the best half back in international Rugby for the past few seasons was confused with another officer of the same name and initials in the same regiment and was erroneously reported killed. Now he has been wounded, but fortunately not seriously. Lloyd got his commission in the Liverpool Scottish at the same time as his friends and fellow internationals, Sec. Lieuts. F. N. Turner and P. D. Kendall, both of whom have

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LIKE WATSON'S

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ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$86 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$10 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE AUSTRO-GERMANS.

The Americans, during the past few days, have been showing themselves in quite a new light. In the first place, they have done with Austria what they failed to do with Germany: have given a straightforward and final reply, precluding all subsequent palaver, regarding their supplying the members of the Entente with munitions. "It," says Washington, Austrian and German firms supplied Great Britain with war material during the Boer campaign without doing violence to their neutrality; what objection can there be to American firms' doing the same to-day? This question disposes of the whole matter, for it is unanswerable save in a manner entirely favourable to the transactions between Britain and the States.

From the tone of several of the American newspapers quoted by Reuter, it would seem that the more influential section of the press is very much in favour of the Government's taking just as uncompromising a stand where the eternal plotting of Germany in America is concerned. Our wires of Tuesday gave some indication as to the position, if the New York *World* is correctly informed—and a supplementary telegram published in our issue of yesterday shows that that periodical is not greatly wide of the mark. Even the New York *Evening Post*, which stands alone among the United States papers in the exercise of caution as to the news and opinions which it publishes, goes so far as to say that "the World has proved that large sums of German gold have been spent in the United States."

And is not this admission the kernel of the whole situation? To us Britons here it is a matter of small moment whether German money has been laid out in aeroplanes, in fomenting labour troubles or in the poisoning of livestock. What concerns us is that it has been laid out. One direction in which it must have been spent with some lavishness was over the fraudulent advertisements alluded to by Reuter some few weeks since, wherein it was cleverly hinted—or assumed that all the world knew—that Britain was employing just such base methods of warfare as have rendered Germany infamous to all eternity. It has to be remembered that, after all, America is a far greater sufferer than the Allies by all this behind-door work. If American labourers go on strike, if rioting occurs in which both rioters and police are killed or injured, it is not our look-out, but her. The special value of the exposure where the Allies are concerned is that it shows the more lukewarm among the Americans what sort of blacklegs they have been to some extent sympathising with, and so may incline them and the Washington Government to have a care how they encourage or assist such a nation. If the laying bare of Germany's hopelessly mean tactics should incite the people of the United States to take a somewhat more rational view of the blockade which Britain has thought well to establish, much good will have been achieved. It has always been patent enough that, if given an adequate length of rope, Germany would hang herself, in the long run. Now that her trickery is discovered there is no telling where her punishment may end. Had she played the game by America, there would always have been a home for her people in that country when her own boundaries come to be pared down to uncomfortable limits by the settlement which the Allies are going to have with her. The present disclosures, however, make it quite possible that America may decline to burden herself any further with the members of a race that seems physically unable to do anything that has not some background of meanness and vileness.

The Criminal Sessions.
There seems nothing very remarkable about the present criminal sessions: a murder charged, a returned banished case, one case of receiving, and a few of robbery in various forms, making up the bill. It says a good deal for the discipline maintained in the Colony that the number of law-breakers whom magistrates have felt obliged to send for trial is comparatively so small, and this also seems the place to remark that the number of crimes in which no satisfactory arrest has been made appears to be decidedly on the decrease. In view of the strainedness of the times congratulations are certain due to the police on their vigilance. The judges and magistrates should also be congratulated on the growing tendency on their part to inflict more severe punishments than was sometimes the wont of their predecessors. Mr. Justice Hazelton, always a good friend to the public in this respect and a terror to evildoers, gave further exhibitions yesterday of his ability to baffle the Chinese thief; and at least five individuals will have no very pleasant memories to associate with their introduction to him.

Still the Deportation Question.

But what about that deportation case? A man who was banished for twenty years as recently as last February turned up smiling very soon after. Yesterday he was awarded three years hard labour. When is the Government going to frame a Bill that will empower the judges to inflict life sentences in these cases? We notice that the Crown Solicitor himself admitted yesterday that "a year's sentence did not seem to have much effect upon people of this kind; they seemed to like it." Of course they like it; and therefore the thing to do is to provide them with something which they will probably dislike, and which thus will have the effect of keeping them out of the Colony altogether. A Chinese will face a good deal; he will even—as was the case yesterday—occasionally ask the judge, as a personal favour, to sentence him to be hanged. But he does hate the "cat," and he just can't abide a life sentence if it is made clear to him that these undesirable happenings await him on his return, unashamed, from banishment he will not return at all. A sensible plan would be, on a first return from banishment, to inflict a generous number of lashes, without imprisonment (there is no need for the Colony to go out of its way to keep such people) and to send him out of the Colony, taking particular care to hand him over to the authorities of his own country, on the definite understanding that he will go to gaol for life if ever he returns. The betting is that he will not return—which is, after all, the end that the Colony is seeking to achieve. *Bilbao*.

Exactly sixty-five years have passed since the death of Honore de Balzac, and it is perhaps only during the last fifteen of those that Northern Europe and America have come to realise that there was anything especially remarkable about him. Happily he is now steadily becoming more and more appreciated, as the many new editions of his work, both in the original and also in translation, would seem to prove. *Bilbao* is a novelist whom it is not difficult to "place." Though of course there are dissentients—among them some very high literary authorities—it is probable that most people who have followed closely the work of the world's greatest novelists would esteem him as at least the equal of our own greatest writer of fiction, Thackeray, and as not far below the eccentric genius who disguised his identity under the pseudonym of "de Stendhal," and who has come to be recognised as the greatest novelist of France. *Bilbao* gave the world what Thackeray gave it: human life and character as they really are; and he also painted, as Dickens pointed, the fantastic, but his knowledge of mankind in general was greater than Thackeray's, his insight, powers of observation and imagination immeasurably keener and finer than that of Dickens, while in startling boldness and clearness of outline it would be no exaggeration to say that he left every competitor a very long way behind.

Band at North Point.
Last evening there was another very successful band night at North Point when the band of the 4th. Panj. again delighted a large attendance of between eleven and twelve hundred persons. The band was quite up to its usual form and did well under the baton of Bandmaster Christian. During the evening the Misses Haines, Angus and Sternberg made a collection on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund, \$39.13 being the result of their praiseworthy efforts.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL THINGS THAT ARE ARE WITH MORE SPIRIT CHASED ENJOYED.—Merchant of Venice.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82°; sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77°; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 331 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 351 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Liaotung* to-morrow.

Canadian and U.K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. *Shidzuoka Maru* to-day at 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. *Chenan* to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

North China.—Tls. 165 buyers.

Unions.—\$866, buyers.

China Fires.—\$161, buyers.

Douglas.—\$69, buyers.

Docks.—\$74, sales, and buyers.

Combined \$ 151 s.

Indos. Preferred 57 s.

Deferred 93 s.

Shell Transports.—80/ buyers.

China Sugars.—\$127, sellers.

Rauba.—\$3.90, 1/ div. buyers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ld.—\$76, nom.

Shanghai Docks.\$60, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in Shai.—Tls. 101, buyers.

Green Islands.—\$8, buyers.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.35, buyers.

Ropes.—\$29, sellers.

Hongkong Cottons.—\$73, buyers.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 151, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 19 5/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 65th anniversary of the death of Honore de Balzac, the novelist.

Fell from a Moving Train.

A Chinese hawk was sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through falling from a moving train at Sheung Shui.

Fishing Junks Collide.

Lui Sui Tai, of fishing junk No. 7,210, has reported to the police that at 9 a.m. on the 15th. while being towed by an examination launch, he was run into by another fishing junk, which did damage to his craft to the extent of \$50.

Accident on the Shidzuoka Maru.

Lui Shun, 70-Canton Road, has made a report to the Police to the effect that yesterday while working cargo on board the s.s. *Shidzuoka Maru* in the Harbour two of his foikis, who were lowering cargo into the No. 1 hold, met with an accident causing the death of one and slightly injuring another. It appeared that they were working on a staging which was carried away precipitating both of them into the hold.

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TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the U.S. Consulate General at 12.30 p.m. to-day.

Cyclone or typhoon E' of northern Japan, more than 300 miles distant, moving N. N. W. or N.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ITALY'S PROGRAMME.

The Greek and Balkan Situations.

As before, the Greeks have again told their King how they view the matter of their country's duty in regard to the war. They insist, whatever happens, that the Venizelist party shall have the largest voice in the discussion, well knowing that that party means to have war if possible. And surely this cannot be regarded as mere greed for new territory or a mere wish to spite their King and his Hohenzollern Consort. The Greeks would not be human if they did not feel that they have a long score to settle with Turkey, and the wonder is that the Royalist Party has been able to keep the army within bounds so long. Every right thinking person will, of course, feel some amount of sympathy with King Constantine, realising that his position at the present moment is, individually, one of the most difficult that can be conceived of. His family and his people have always been well affected towards Great Britain, while they have no particular cause for evincing great affection towards the Prussians. So far as we have any right to venture an opinion, it seems to us that he is in for a losing game as far as opposition to his subjects is concerned. They want war, and it looks very much as though they mean to have it.

Italy To-day and To-morrow.

Nor is Greece the only new assailant that Turkey has to dread. Italy, according to one of the new wireless, has a fresh grievance against these slippery gentlemen, whose latest dodge is to seek to stir up a rising against the Italians in Libya. Such a trick savours of the Germans a thousand miles away. It is their notion of diplomacy. Unluckily for them they are up against a people that has forgotten more in the diplomatic line than the rest of the world ever knew. For such bunglers to set themselves against the Italians, of all people in the world, is for them and their Turkish disciples to court discomfiture. From Italy's steady stand against the Austrians and the comparative ease with which she fashions a line of trenches here or a mountain stronghold there, it looks as though she can easily spare a respectable force for the further harassing of the enemy in Gallipoli and elsewhere.

The Situation in Russia.

All the change that the Germans are going to get out of the Russians, retreat or no retreat, is not going to amount to much. Of course Germany did not realise at starting what every other nation under heaven knew: that no country will ever defeat Russia on her own soil. It may be quite useful for the more callous Prussians to speak of the Muscovites now and then as a semi-savage; but he is a healthy sort of semi-savage, who has an uncommonly good notion of defending his own home and keeping an enemy out of his territory—as Napoleon knew to his cost. Reuter says that wherever the enemy goes he finds the towns stripped of everything; and, in order to be on the safe side of the hedge, the Russians are following up this stripping process even at Riga and Bialystock. From German war correspondents' admissions the "ripping" still had to be deferred and "the Russian resistance is increasing in violence." A Berlin *Tageblatt* correspondent goes even further—as far, in fact, as the soft soap limit—observing that "the retreat may be characterised as irreproachable." With railways, tunnels, viaducts etc. blown up, and the towns denuded of everything that could be of any possible use, we look to see Germany making some truly magnificent progress in Russian territory.

A Floating Mine Met in the Atlantic.

Madrid, July 13.—A telegram from La Palma states that the Argentine steamer *Patagonia*, from Cadiz, has reported to the maritime authorities that she met a floating mine in latitude 45°, longitude 31°, travelling in a south-west direction at the rate of a mile an hour.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 19, 1914.

Russia Occupies German Territory.

The Russians have occupied five points on German territory with the greatest success, taking hundreds of prisoners.

General Smith-Dorrien to Success General Grierson.

It is officially announced that General Smith-Dorrien commands an army corps of the Expeditionary Force, in succession to General Grierson.

Expeditionary Force Lands.

The Press Bureau states that the British Expeditionary Force has safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and stores were alike, carried through with the greatest precaution.

Tribute to the Press.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, desires to state that he and the country are under the greatest obligation to the Press for the loyalty with which all references to the movements of the Expeditionary Force had been suppressed.

Manoeuvring in Secret.

It is officially notified that no information whatever regarding the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force must be published subsequent to disembarkation. English newspaper correspondents are requested to quit Belgium and no correspondence will be allowed with the British Force for some time.

Poland's Loyal Message.

A Warsaw message says that the political representatives have sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, a telegram expressing loyalty and longing for Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

Austrians Rout.

The Servians have routed the Austrians near Sibatitz. They annihilated three Austrian regiments, and captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Servians are now pursuing the enemy.

The French Galloping Ground.

France is making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine, having gained a distance of ten to twenty kilometres all along the frontier from Chambroy to

THE WAR LOAN.

Day Eastern Banks' Subscriptions:

Among the subscriptions to the new War Loan announced on July 9 was the following:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—£1,250,000. The list issued on July 12 contained the following:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £1,000,000, (and a further £450,000 on behalf of customers).

Employers' Schemes.

The following examples will show how large business houses at home assisted in the raising of the Loan:—

Messrs. Debenham's (Limited), of Wigmore-street, W., subscribed for £50,000 worth of War Loan, and at the same time have made arrangements to assist their staff in purchasing stock.

Messrs. Peter Robinson (Limited), of Oxford-circus, applied for £10,000 worth of War Loan stock. To encourage their employees to purchase War Loan stock the firm are offering them 5 per cent. discount, which means that every employee is entitled to purchase one pound's worth of stock for 19.—the firm making good the difference. This scheme applies to every employee receiving £3 per week and less; and in cases where it is inconvenient to pay the money down arrangements have been made by which weekly instalments will be taken off the purchase.

The directors of Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Son (Limited) offered to purchase at once either £5 or £10 worth of War Loan for any member of their staff who can repay by having 2s. or 4s. deducted from salary weekly until the whole amount is paid, when the scrip with interest will be handed to the purchaser.

The Pre-S-A Association arranged that 5s. vouchers shall be on sale from the cashier. When £4 16s. has been purchased they will be exchanged for a £5 bond, each member of the staff being allowed to buy 10 bonds by December. The staff can purchase vouchers by instalments of not less than 2s. a week, while the boys will have the privilege of paying instalments of not less than 1s. per week.

The Metropolitan Water Board, in addition to investing £10,000 in the Loan, earmarked £10,000 to be lent on easy terms to the members of their staff for investment in war stock.

Strong, Hanbury, and Co. (Limited), Upper Thames street, E.C., offered to buy in the name of any employee of the firm a £5 bond in the Loan, on his payment of a deposit of 2s. 6d., with liberty to redeem by further small weekly payments, up to a total of £4 10s.

Harrods offered to purchase at once either £5 or £10 worth of War Loan for any member of their staff who can repay by having 2s. or 4s. deducted from their salaries weekly until the whole amount is paid, when the scrip with interest will be handed to the purchaser. In the event of the purchaser leaving the firm's employ in the meantime he will have the option of taking up the scrip with interest by paying the balance due, or can withdraw the instalments paid with interest to date.

Following up the offer made by the directors of J. Lyons and Co. (Limited) to add 20 per cent. to the interest paid by the Government on their employees' investments in the War Loan, the firm arranged to receive weekly payments from their staff in small amounts, so that every one will have an opportunity of investing. As each contribution reaches £5 it will be invested in War Loan and certificates forwarded to the purchaser, and in the meantime the company will allow interest on the weekly instalments at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Anticipating that certain of their shareholders might wish to invest at once all available capital in the Loan, the directors of Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co. (Ltd.) decided to distribute forthwith a larger interim dividend than was contemplated when they prepared their estimate of profit for the half-year up to June 30. The dividend has been sent to the shareholders in ample time for them to apply it to patriotic purposes.

A SWISS STOWAWAY.

Stranded by Germans at Macassar

How the Germans treat their employees on board their interned ships, was disclosed in the Police Court, when a Swiss, named Gansser, was charged, by Det. Sgt. Pincock, with stowing away on board the a.s. Tjilijap.

It was explained that the defendant had been employed on the German ship Stolberg, interned at Macassar, when his employers, being, it is alleged, short of money, paid the defendant off. He endeavoured to find work in Macassar, but, being unable to do so, stowed away on board the Tjilijap, disclosing himself after the ship had left port.

The second officer of the ship said that the defendant had worked on board since his discovery, at engineering tasks, though he had taken no watch. His behaviour had been quite civil throughout. His Worship convicted the defendant, but postponed consideration of the penalty to be imposed until Saturday morning.

HOW THE MONMOUTH SANK.

German Admiral Describes the Coronel Battle.

The long-delayed despatches of Admiral von Spee concerning the battle of Coronel on November 1 are now to hand. Most interesting is the part which tells of how the crippled Monmouth attempted to steer alongside her assailant, apparently with the intention of boarding, and then went down with her flag flying.

"The small cruisers," says the despatch, "including the Nurnberg, which came up in the meantime, were ordered by wireless" at 7.30 to pursue the enemy and make a torpedo attack. At this time rain squalls limited the range of vision. The small cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nurnberg came upon the Monmouth, which, badly damaged, crossed her bows and then tried to come alongside. At 8.58 the Nurnberg sank her by a bombardment at point-blank range. The Monmouth did not reply but she went down with her flag flying. There was no chance of saving anybody owing to the heavy sea, especially as the Nurnberg sighted smoke, and believed that another enemy ship was approaching, which she prepared to attack.

Application was made at Huddersfield for £8 500 worth of War Loan stock, all in the names of the employees of the firm of Messrs. Thom, Hirst, and Co., wool merchants. The amount invested represents for the most part the savings of the workers which they have, ascertained, invested in the capital of the firm, and partly sums advanced by the firm in addition, to raise the sums invested to round figures. The application arose through the employees wishing to transfer their savings in the firm to the War Loan. When the directors considered the application Sir William Rynor, the principal director, met it by suggesting that if any employee with £100 saving invested in the firm wished to take up £200 of War Loan, the firm would lend him the other £100, the same principle to apply to higher or lesser sums. The suggestion was agreed to.

Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, the wholesale newspaper distributors and publishers, obtained the approval of the War Loan Committee to a scheme to supply the stock to their employees at £1 a week for every £5 worth taken up. The employees will be registered as the prospective holders of the stock, and the firm are arranging that the interest shall accrue to the employee as soon as the first payment is made.

The directors of James Spicer and Sons (Limited) were prepared to give £5 of War Stock to each member of the staff who may subscribe £1 10s. before December 1, the directors will be willing to accept weekly subscriptions of not less than 1s. per week.

THE MURDER CHARGE.

CROWN SOLICITOR GOES INTO THE BOX.

Question of Altering Dying Depositions.

The hearing of the charge of murder preferred against Wong Fuk, was continued at the Criminal Sessions, by Sir William Rose Davies, Chief Justice, this morning.

Addressing the Court, the Hon. Attorney General said if his Lordship would allow him, he would like to call the Crown Solicitor to explain what took place at the hearing when the dying depositions were referred to, and altered by the Magistrate. It was of course a clear irregularity and it must go to the jury in the original form, but as it was suggested the Magistrate altered the dying depositions at the request of the Crown Solicitor in order to make it clear, which also made it worse for the accused, he thought it was only fair that the Crown Solicitor should explain what actually did occur.

His Lordship said it was due to the Crown Solicitor to give his explanation. He (his Lordship) should tell the jury when he addressed them that the act was irregular, though nothing was done more than the desire to put on the depositions the meaning of the deceased meant.

Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Crown Solicitor then went into the box and said on referring to the dying depositions of the deceased, at the Police Court, he found that there was a statement there that appeared to him to be ambiguous. That statement was, as far as he could remember, "I do not know the prisoner." "I do not know this man" he thought it was. The Attorney General:—I propose the witness may have the depositions.

Mr. Hodgson said that the word "before" was not in the original. "I have never seen this man." He took that to probably mean that having the prisoner confronted with the deceased, the latter might have meant that this man had nothing to do with the case. He took it that the interpretation might mean that the prisoner had nothing to do with this case, and he wanted to know whether it meant that or it meant that he had not seen the prisoner before his case. Witness asked Mr. Lindsell if he could tell him what the question put to the deceased was and Mr. Lindsell said the question was "Have you ever seen this man before?" and witness said to Mr. Lindsell "Could the answer to that be interpreted as the answer deceased had given—I had not seen prisoner before this case?" To be quite satisfied he got the proper explanation to that point he had the interpreter recalled. His reason for having him put in the box was because he wanted an explanation on the depositions, not on the dying depositions, but on the depositions of the case, and he also asked Mr. Lindsell if he would be prepared himself to give evidence on that point if witness called him and Mr. Lindsell said he would. Witness then said to Mr. Lindsell "I would be obliged if you would make a note of my point on the depositions." Unfortunately Mr. Lindsell assumed, he took it, that witness meant the dying depositions instead of the depositions. The first witness heard of the dying depositions being altered was when it came out in Court. Apparently it was a mistake; he (Mr. Lindsell) did not know what he (witness) meant.

His Lordship:—He had misunderstood your suggestion? Witness:—Yes. Mr. Alabaster:—I think you have made a mistake, a simple mistake anyone of us could make, when you say the word "before" was not in the original. Witness:—Was it in the original? Mr. Alabaster:—Yes, it was. The position of the word "before" is altered obviously, the alteration is in ink.

Witness said the question was whether "before" meant "before this affair" or "before to-day," the whole point being whether it was before the murder or whether he had ever seen him before. That was the point of his question. In addressing the Jury Mr. Alabaster referring to the evidence of the Chinese witness

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNED TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &c., &c.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:

Joined.
Gunner T. Bateman joined the Corps on 17th instant, allotted Corps No. 1895 and posted to No. 2 Sec ion Artillery Batter.

Inspection of Arms.
Members of No. 3 Section, Scouts Co., will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Friday, 20th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday, 21st instant.

Parades.
Parades for Thursday, 19th inst., of the net takings at the Aviation Meeting at Shatin 665 42.

Luen Hing Coy. of Java, 200.00
The following subscribed 100.00: Hing Loong Coy. of Java, Tak Yue Loong Coy. of Java.

T. T. from the Chinese of Toronto \$1260.00.

Capt. Tom Gunn 40 per cent. of the net takings at the Aviation Meeting at Shatin 665 42.

Luen Hing Coy. of Java, 200.00
The following subscribed 100.00: Hing Loong Coy. of Java, Tak Yue Loong Coy. of Java.

Hop Yip Steam Launch Coy.'s subscription book, 78.80.

Cheong Wai Girls School, 78.80.

Chinese staff of the Kowloon Canton Ry. British section, 53.00.

Miss Siu Shi Ki of the Seung Foo School 40.00.

1 subscriber of \$16.80, 1 of

\$12.40, 1 of \$7.70 36.70.

1 subscriber of \$8.35, 1 of

\$20, and 1 of \$10 36.35.

Kwai Mu 30.00.

Already acknowledged 469029.30.

Total 469029.30.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins D.S.P. (Reserve) state:

Return of Rifles.

All Martini and Winchesters

issued must be returned to the

Armoury on Monday, Aug. 23rd.

Units will parade under the

Sgt.-Major at the times stated

below. The Musketry Sergeant

will supervise the returns. Am-

munition must be returned in

saf custody until further orders.

No Service Rifles will be accepted

on this date.

Chinese Co. 5.30 p.m.

Portuguese Co. 5.50 p.m.

Indian Co. 6.10 p.m.

All Service Rifles must be

returned to the Armoury on

Tuesday, August 24th for inspec-

tion and overhauling. Holders

of these Rifles will parade for

this purpose under Inspector

Wilden at 6 p.m. sharp.

CHAMPAGNE OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby

advise us that the Langkat output

for the current month is as

follows:—

August 1 ... Tons 242

" 2 ... " 238

" 3 ... " 214

" 4 ... " 243

" 5 ... " 211

" 6 ... " 221

" 7 ... " 235

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" 9 ... " 226

" 10 ... " 225

" 11 ... " 215

" 12 ... " 240

" 13 ... " 232

" 14 ... " 214

" 15 ... " 204

" 16 ... " 214

" 17 ... " 216

" 18 ... " 215

Total to 16th inst. 4,056

Daily average 224.17

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Central, top floor.—Apply to Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

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TO LET.—Large Furnished

Room, with or without

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Kowloon.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Ter-

rier dog; answers to name

of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of

Kowloon City. Any one return-

ing same to D.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Choyangt	Fri., 20th Aug. at d'light
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang*	Fri., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHAI & Newchwany	Wosangt	Sun., 22nd Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsangt	Sun., 22nd Aug. at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongsangt	Sun., 24th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Loongsangt	Tues., 24th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Wingsangt	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kuissang," "Namsang" and "Foksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze' Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad Datu, Simporia, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

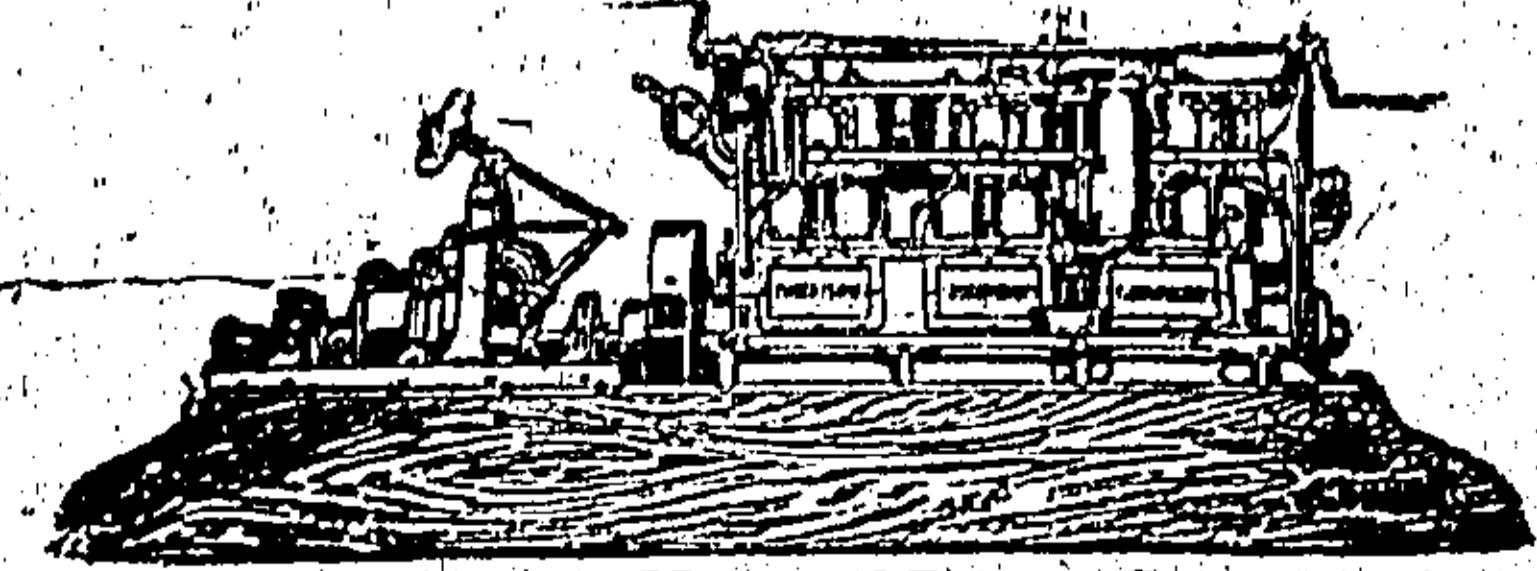
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Oil type Motor and Reserve Gear.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

ON EASTERN COUNTIES.

August 18, 4.45 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins visited the Eastern Counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-air craft guns were in action and it is believed that a Zeppelin was hit. The air patrols were active, but, owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions, the Zeppelins were able to escape. Some houses and buildings, including a church were damaged. Seven men, two women and one child were killed and 15 men, 18 women and three children were injured—all civilians.

THE CAUCASUS BATTLE.

TURKS SURRENDERING WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

August 18, 11.15 p.m.
There has been fierce fighting in the Caucasus, the battle swaying for some days. The Turks claimed to have re-taken the city of Van (in Anatolia), an important strategic junction, but a Petrograd communiqué issued to-day announces an important victory, in which the city was again re-taken and the Turks routed. The Russians are pursuing these, taking villages, prisoners and booty. The Turkish right wing also suffered a serious defeat. The Russians, developing an encircling movement, captured the Klyuch Pass, thus seizing the Turkish line of communication on the right bank of the Euphrates. The Turks made violent endeavours to recover the pass, these were fruitless, and the Turks suffered great losses. They then endeavoured to force the adjoining pass, but were defeated by Russian re-inforcements which charged with the bayonet.

The Russian envelopment resulted in the complete defeat of the eleven Turkish divisions that had assumed such an audacious offensive further north. Those who managed to escape to the left bank of the Euphrates retreated in disorder. The total captures made by the Russians are not yet ascertained, but they took many guns, machine-guns and rifles and much war material. The prisoners include several commanders, many officers and a thousand soldiers. The whole district is full of Turks who are surrendering without resistance. Turkish shells and waggoons litter the roads.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

LEFT FOR HOME.

Scathing Satire on the Church.
German newspapers, says the Chronicle, are greatly exercised by an article in the *Christliche Welt*, the leading religious journal of the empire. The writer advocates what he calls a "Moratorium for Christianity." He insists that in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed, and where the very rudiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise, if Christianity is to be maintained, that it cease to be preached or taught during the continuance of the war.

He finds grave fault with the attitude of leading German Churchmen. They have made themselves responsible for the idea that war, and especially this war, exercises a purifying and ennobling influence on the nation, cleansing it from selfishness, from the love of luxury, from all that enervates and destroys the manhood of the nation.

The Word With the Devil. They have gone further, and declared that the war as conducted by Germany is not at variance with the higher Christian ethic, and that if certain precepts uttered in the Sermon on the Mount are not in harmony with the war, so much the worse for the Sermon on the Mount.

It is simply monstrous when these Churchmen declare that God has now the word. It is the Devil who has the word, and Christians can do and say nothing. . . . The fighting in the trenches, says the writer, is of such a character that every feeling of religion, every act of devotion, every inclination to prayer ceases. The only psychic reaction is in too many cases mocking, hellish laughter.

A Different Christianity. War, in the opinion of the writer, is a phenomenon which the Church should not be able

DANGER FROM THE FLY.

Armies Threatened by a New Enemy.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to inaugurate a national campaign to prevent the spread of epidemics by insects in wartime.

More Deadly than Bullets. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter read a letter in which Sir Frederick Treves said he had acquired through flies, he expected

complaint in Alexandria and he was now unable to do anything. He wished to lay stress on the importance of the object of the meeting.

In South Africa during the war there

were more casualties due to flies

than to bullets. In France the presence of so many unburied

dead made the fly question a very

serious one. In Alexandria, owing

to the vast number of cavalry

horse lines near the town, the

trouble of the flies was becoming

really distressing. It only wanted

a definite source of infection to be

introduced for an epidemic to run

rampant.

A fly, he asserted, should be looked upon as nothing but a spreader of disease. The remedy

was in the hands of the people,

but they needed to be educated

and to have their eyes opened to

the deadliness of this enemy in

their midst. When once they

came to realise what a fly could

do and what it did do the remedy

was easy. The very existence

of fly-borne disease was a dis-

credit to the intelligence of the

people.

The Duty of Cleanliness.

The fly, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter said, was a really great evil. If the people would exercise cleanliness they would do something to stop the terrible spread of disease. He instances a case where

disease was caused by vermin in sailors' old clothes.

Great Lines of Communication.

had been stretched out to us, and ships might carry means of infection. If they could only teach people that dirt was the parent of disease, and cleanliness led to health they would have done a great work.

Water, earth, and fire were to be

cited as three methods of protection.

If people put their hearts into this work there would be

hopes of success—hopes not less

than the hopes of defeating the

great enemy which our fellow-

countrymen were fighting over

the little chain.

The Fly in Past Wars.

Dr. Louis Samson said that flies in the wars of the past had been far more deadly than the weapons of the enemy, but the advance of science had made a wonderful change since those days.

The present war was more

fearful than any war in the past

in casualties. Weapons were far

more deadly, and the difficulties

of giving help to the wounded

were greater, but as regards

disease he hoped that the change

expected would be as remarkable as they

expected.

Mr. Howell will however be

remembered rather by his work

for horticulture in the Colony

than in his official position.

He proved himself a master hand in this respect acting repeatedly as judge for the Horticultural Society, of which institution he

eventually became secretary. It

was due to his efforts that the

governorate of the Civil Service Club

presented so fine an appearance

year after year, and by his departure, Hongkong loses a man who did much to improve one of the

quieter sides of life in the colony.

to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better. There must be no more Church glorification of war, no more nonsense about its enabling and purifying effects. For hundreds of thousands of men at the front, men who once believed in the Faith, the moratorium is already in being, and it is absolutely certain, says the writer, that when they return from the blood-soaked battlefront their Christianity will be of a different order, and that they will insist on the Church adopting a different Christianity.

It is simply monstrous when these Churchmen declare that God has now the word. It is the Devil who has the word, and Christians can do and say nothing. . . . The fighting in the trenches, says the writer, is of such a character that every

feeling of religion, every act of

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mocking, hellish laughter.

A Different Christianity.

War, in the opinion of the writer, is a phenomenon which the Church should not be able

BELGIAN THANKS TO ENGLAND.

Letter from Cardinal Mercier.

The following letter, written in English by Cardinal Mercier to Cardinal Bourne, and dated March 17, was received at Archbishop's House, says *The Table*, July 1. Archeveche de Malines, March 17, 1915.

Dear Eminence.

Circumstances have made it impossible for me to write sooner to express my gratitude for the munificent gifts which your Eminence has collected on behalf of the sorely-tried population of Belgium, and I do not even know when this will reach its destination.

Allow me also to refer to the magnificent charity displayed by all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, both high and low, to the refugees of our unfortunate provinces.

Fleeing parforce from their homes, thousands upon thousands of our men, women, and children, were welcomed with open arms to the homes of countless Englishmen. And when the Englishman's home was too small to accommodate all those who had no shelter, palaces, hotels, houses were hired and furnished, so that none should be grieved.

But all this was not enough, and England, notwithstanding the many difficulties she had to face so suddenly, yet found time and money to send help in many forms to those of us who were unable, through force of circumstance, to reach England, and were thus deprived of the sympathy which you all so lavishly bestowed on our fellow countrymen. Their letters praise the unfailing and unwavering hospitality which has been and is being so kind-heartedly extended to them.

I cannot now do justice to this wonderful outburst of charity, which in itself is a consolation amidst our trials and sufferings. I trust, some day, a complete and detailed account may be written of all you have done for us for us.

But what I can do is to tell your Eminence, and all those, bishops, priests, and laymen, who have helped to organise relief and contributed to alleviate our suffering, how deeply grateful I am, and to assure you that the memory of British generosity will live on amongst us for years, for generations to come.

Let me end by telling you that, though labouring under some constraint, our hearts cherish the undaunted hope that, to apply England's proud motto, strengthened by God's help, and confiding in the justice of our cause, the day will dawn when our united armies will restore peace and liberty to our land, and then without restraint we will be able to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude, and to the world that even as Belgium professed mutilation and endless suffering to the loss of honour so also she will ever remember her debt to England.

Believe me, dear Eminence, yours very cordially in Christ. D. J. CARD. MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—Harperville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

FOUR MONTHS' MARCH TO REJOIN COLOURS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
INDIANS' AMAZING FEAT OF LOYALTY AND ENDURANCE.

ON FOOT FROM TURKEY TO CABUL.

Reuter's Agency has received information of an exploit on the part of Indian troops that will stand out as one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. Not only is it an example of great endurance and pluck, but it is also another proof of the undeviating loyalty of the Indian troops. Details of the affair have not yet come to hand—in fact news has only reached this country through native sources from Cabul.

It appears that a force of a hundred Pathan infantry of the Indian Army under a native officer were captured by the Germans in Flanders and sent to Constantinople in the hope that, being induced to join the Turks. In this respect they disappointed the Germans, for having by some means at present unexplained eluded their captors, they set out from Constantinople with the determination of returning overland to India.

Leaving to Rejoin.

After a march of four months they succeeded in reaching Cabul.

A letter received from the Afghan

capital says that they are well

and that as soon as they have

rested they are leaving to rejoin

their regiment in India.

General Sir O'More O'Reagh, late Commander-in-Chief in India, said to Reuter's representative with regard to the above: "I have heard of this from two sources.

one being the lips of a Pathan

convalescent. It is interesting

as yet another sign of German

misjudgment. The feat accom-

plished is a great one, but not

more than one who knows the

Pathan might expect. We know,

of course, that they travel tre-

mendous distances, and that

expeditions for game have gone

from Afghanistan to Persia. A

Pathan thinks nothing of walk-

ing through to Aleppo to buy

rifles."

Great Loyalty.

"The incident attests the great loyalty of these men, and also shows how happy they were in their regiment. In their long march they would probably follow the northern route through Sunni Mussulman country rather than take the road through Southern Persia, which is Sia country. My informant told me that his information was to the effect that the refugees had been very well treated in Afghanistan, another evidence of what I was certain of—the loyalty of the Amir."

Great Loyalty.

Rain was most anxiously awaited at Newmarket, and it fell in great quantities on Monday evening. The effect was to transform the racecourse from a hard track into the perfect of going. Two-year-old racing figured prominently in the first day's programme, and in the winner of the July Stakes—Mr. L. Neumann's Figaro—we saw what was surely one of the best young horses of the season. The July Stakes has a long and interesting history, being in its way quite a classic race for two-year-olds. Last year it was won by Roseland, who could

not be trained for the Derby

by this year. Three of the

winners in the last ten years or

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For	Steamship	On
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S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Namsang	Fri., 21st Aug. at 3 a.m.
HIOHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenjang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'hai & Nuchwan	Wosang	Sun., 22nd Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Sun., 22nd Aug. at d'light
WWWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Tues., 24th Aug. at d'light
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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIVE ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimated given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CABLES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

DOCKYARD Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK".

TELEPHONE No. 271

O.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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TELEPHONE No. 271

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports London & Hull	Nera	M. M.	21, Aug.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kandahak	B. L. L.	24, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call London	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call London	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call London	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver and Seattle	Seiko M.	J. M. Co.	23, Aug.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'cisco via M'l'a & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, Aug.
Spore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Sangola	D. S. Co.	18, Aug.
Maule	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	23, Aug.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	24, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai, Moi & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
S'hai, Moi, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27, Aug.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	27, Aug.
B'bay, via Sp'ore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Bombay via Sp'ore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Saigon	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Maru	J. C. J. L.	1, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR GOW & CO.) LTD.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

AKOBA.

TO SAIL	TO SAIL
C. P. R. Y. CO.	FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	
will despatch	
The Steamship	
MONTAGE	"SEIKO MARU" 23rd Aug.
from HONGKONG on the	"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.
following dates	
Wednesday 8th September.	
Saturday 6th November.	
FOR VANCOUVER via THE USUAL PORTS OF CALL	
For Freight or Passage apply	
D. W. CRADOCK.	
General Traffic Agent.	
	Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 8th August.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. ss. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. ss. OHINA sailed from Hongkong on Friday, August 13, for Hongkong via Manila.

The mail has been transferred to the M. M. ss. NEKA scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The Australian Oriental Line ss. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippines ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

The A. & O. Line ss. TUSCAN PRINCE which sailed from Hongkong on the 7th June last arrived at Boston on the 10th August.

The O. & A. Line ss. SALAMIS sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 7th inst. and may be expected on or about the 23rd inst.

The I. C. S. N. ss. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th August.

The ss. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Siberia, Am. ss. 5,655, H. Zeedor, 10th Inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

(By Order of the Mortgagor)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. (For account of the Concerned) 60 Shares of the "Yue Tak Co., Ltd" (Nos. 801-860) Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, commencing at 5.30 p.m. at Ah King's Slipway, Wan Chai. The Motor Launch "WHITE STAR" (built of teak wood) length 32' beam 7' draft 3' x 3' with a 30 H.P. 4 cylinder engine in good running order. Speed 11 miles. On view now. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagor.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC ACTION

ON TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.— All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11.11.7d. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagors, or to GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	EVENING	12 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	"	12 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	"	12 MIN.
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THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.
Aug. 5—England at war.
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17—British land in France.
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 22—Germans enter Namur.
Aug. 23—British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.
Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Arras.
Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.
Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
Oct. 17—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle between Warsaw and German forces.
Oct. 25—Russians recapture Lom and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.
Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.
Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.
Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.
Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.
Nov. 6—Tsingtao surrenders.
Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.
Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.
Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.
Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.
Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.
Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.
Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.
Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wei captured.
Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.
Dec. 6—German occupy Lodz.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.
Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.
Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messundieh in Dardanelles.
Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, and Hartlepool.
Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.
Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.
Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.
Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.
Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Newport.
Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.
Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.
Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.
Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.
Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.
Jan. 19—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth.
Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.
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Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.
Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.
Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.
Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.
Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.
Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Moritz.
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.
Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.
Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.
Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.
March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.
March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.
March 3-10—Four German submarines accounted for.
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March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.
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March 18—British battlecruisers Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.
March 19—Russian cutter Mamel.
March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.
March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.
March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine workmen Hoboken.
March 25—German submarine

U209 sunk with all hands.
March 26—Russian Fleet bombard the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.
March 31—Australia offers another contingent.
April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.
April 9—Germany assumes liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstration at Genoa.
April 10—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies. Official statement as to ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.
April 11—Germans capture Dixmude.
April 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.
Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.
Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.
Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.
Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wei captured.
Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.
Dec. 6—German occupy Lodz.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.
Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.
Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messundieh in Dardanelles.
Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, and Hartlepool.
Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.
Dec. 20-26—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.
Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.
Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.
Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Newport.
Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.
Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.
Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.
Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.
Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.
Jan. 19—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth.
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HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson G E Knibb O O
Bunn Mr & Mrs R D Laferty O J
Bain H Murray Lawrence C
Barrudice D Lewis Mr & Mrs A
Baring J H Longfield S
Bell Miss E R McMurry D
Bell C D J Markham B
Bouman G C Marriott Dr & Mrs Q
Bradley J Mehta B K
Cheetham H Merck J
Choy Leung-shi Mr Macmillan L D
D'Almada Castro Mrs Murdoch R
Mr & Mrs Morrison L M
D'Almada Castro Miss Neighbour W R
Miss Ormiston J
D'Almada Castro Poll D
Master Pitcher A J
Dowley W A Reay Miss F
Duffy Miss M E Ray E H
Davis Mr & Mrs F Reed Mrs C
Ehrenfeld H C Rolfe Capt P H
French Capt & Mrs Salberg G &
E M Sawyer F M
French Master Sibley Dr E
Fitzwilliams Dr G H Shifley Dr E
Gould Mr & Mrs J Smith J G
Gibb J Smith W H
Goulbourn V Smith Mrs A G
Goodrich C L Sorby V
Halle Mr & Mrs B Square Miss A
Hanibal Mr & Mrs Steinert B
Hawkins H E Swaffield H E
Held Cap T P Teekwissen O
Heise A Vogel H E
Hewitt Hon M E A White F W
Hodge W Wiltie J
Joseph S M Walter W B
Jones M T Wood G C
Jones M T Wood Mrs R F

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE
The Ordinary Half Yearly meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

MELACHRINO & CO.'S
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames . . . \$2.20 per 100
No. 9 . . . 2.80
6 . . . 3.00
4 . . . 4.00

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBtainable also at

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home.
Price per single copy—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Tai Po, Hongkong, July, 1915.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CHIYO MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of

Goods are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for compensation, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 18th August at noon will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

All claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

Snowman & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

Acting Agent

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st August or they will not be recognised.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th August at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

NOTICE

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 33

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS S.—SALES D.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Far Value Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
				Highest 14th May.	Lowest 14th May.	Highest 14th May.	Lowest 14th May.	
Banks.								
Hongkong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	\$820 ss. £76/-	120,000 \$125. all	855 July.	700 Oct.	830 x div. 790,000,000	{ £2/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15		
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	380 b.	10,000 \$250. 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380 360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	165 b.	10,000 £15. £3	145 May	133 Jun.	170 160	{ Interim of 12% p.c. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'ntn, Ld.	966 b.	12,400 \$250 100	847 April	700 Oct.	966 855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Ld.	8240 ex 73	12,000 \$100. 60	210 April	192½ Jan.	240 225	{ Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	161 b.	20,000 \$100. 20	160 July	140 Oct.	160 130	\$9 for 1913		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	405 b.	8,000 \$250. 50	395 Feb.	368 April	405 385	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.								
C & M.S. S. Co., Ld.	(turn of \$4.50 per s.)	30,000 \$25 all	10 Jan.	5½ Dec.	50 cts. 30 cts.	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	69½ b.	20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar.	27½ Nov.	69½ 45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	22½ b.	80,000 \$15 all	29½ Jan.	22 Dec.	23 19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	151 s.	{ 60,000 £5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154 96	{ Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Deferred \$93 s.		{ 60,000 £5 all				{ Final of 5% (Coupon No. 24) making 7% for 1914		
Ld. Preferred \$57 s.								
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	90/- b.	3,797,610 £1 all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15		
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	36½ b.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37 32	{ 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15		
Refineries.								
Ch'na Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	127 s.	20,000 \$100 all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	133 111	\$3 for 1913		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	541 s.	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46 27½	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	31/- b.	1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6 30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)		
Raub Australian Gold Min.	x div.							
ing Co., Ld. \$3.90 b.		200,000 £1 all	3.10 Jan.	1.80 Nov.	4 3.50	1/2 for 1909		
Tronch Mines Ltd.	31/- b.	160,000 £1 all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6 32/-	1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'ngkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	476 n.	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79 68	\$3.50 for year 1914		
H'ngkong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	474 ss. b.	50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76½ 57	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
H'ngkong Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	60 b.	55,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	61 49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913		
H'ngkong & H'ngkow W. Co., Ld.	30 b.	36,500 t. 100 all	169 Jan.	82½ Dec.	93½ 80	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	1.94 b.	13,000 t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94 94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14		
H'ngkong Hotel Co., Ld.	3116 b.	20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	116 112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14		
H'ngkong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	50,000 \$100 all	117½ July	98 Nov.	111 108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	6.35 s.	150,000 \$10 all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 6.10	45 cents for year 1914		
K'lon Land & Building Co., Ld.	40 b.	6,000 \$50 50	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40 40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands	t.100 b.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106 101	Dividend of 6% p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15		
West Point Building Co., Ld.	722 b.	19,000 \$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	72 70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15		
H'ngkong Central Estates	100 s.	10,000 \$100 all	—	—	100 100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14		
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	1.75 b.	20,000 t. 50 all	128 July	125 May	176 152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14		
H'ngkong Cotton Co.	572 b.	125,000 \$10 all	8½ Mar.	7 June	73 7	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	1514 b.	75,000 t. 10 all	14½ Jan.	11 Mar.	15.35 13½	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.14		
Lau Kung Mow	873 b.	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 86	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	1.01 b.	40,000 t. 50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102½ 86	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14		
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ld.	81 ss.	10,000 \$10 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10 10	85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	44 ss. b.	10,000 \$5 all	4.90 July	4 April	4½ 4½	6% for year ending 28.2.06		
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000 \$1 all	—	—	—			
China Prov't, L. & M. Co., Ld.	8.90 ss.	125/40 \$10 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95 8.00	70 cts. for 1914		
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	34 b.	40,000 7½ 6	39 June	35 Aug.	34 34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	8 s.	400,000 \$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	82 670	50 cts. for 1914		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	44 s.	60,000 \$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 39	\$2.00 per share for 1914		
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	3185 s.	6,000 \$25 all	21½ July	17½ Dec.	185 184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	689 s.	60,000 \$10 all	23 June	30 Apr.	25 25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.20 s.	325,000 5/- all	13/- July	7½ Feb.	5.25 4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914 Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913		
Langkats	t.38 b.	260,000 t. 10 all	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42 37½	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15		
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	84 b.	25,000 \$10 ill	10½ Jan.	9½ June	10 9			
Do. (New, 80 cts. b.)		50,000 \$10 ill	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81 80			
Philippines Ld.	84 b.	75,000 \$10 all	—	—	4 4	None		
H. Price & Co., Ld.	85 b.	12,000 \$10 10	—	—	5 5	\$1.50 for 1910		
Societedes Pulpes et Papier du Tonkin	20 b.	13,200 \$50 all	—	—	20 20	None		
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	830 b.	20,000 \$5 all	5.90 June	4 Nov.	3½ 3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15		
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	818 b.	27,723 \$10 all	22½ Feb.	17 Jan.	18 16½	\$1.00 per share for year end'g 31.12.1914		
Watson and Co., Ld.	8614 b.	90,000 \$10 all	8½ April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div. 6½ x div.	60 cts. for 1914		
William Powell, Limited	87 s.	11,000 \$7 all	9½ Jan.	6½ Dec.	7 6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14		
G. C. Morning Post	829 b.	6,000 \$25 all	30 June	92 Dec.	29 29	\$1.50 for 1914		

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 19 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

August 19th.

Selling.	On Haiphong	On Saigon	On Bangkok	Buying.
T/T Bombay 19/1/4	19/1/4	19/1/4 prem.	19/7/8	
Demand Bombay ... 1/9/16	13/4/4	13/4/4	13/10/16	
30 d/s 1/9/5/8	1/9/5/8	1/9/5/8	1/9/5/8	</

M. BORDEN IN LONDON.

Left of the Canadian People.
Sir Robert Borden, who arrived in London on July 9, made the following statement on the object of his mission to a representative of *The Times*:

Certain reports which seem to be current in Canada regarding the purpose of my mission to London are entirely inaccurate, as the Canadian Minister of Finance has already announced.

My object in coming to London at this juncture is to confer with His Majesty's Government respecting certain matters of importance in connection with the war, and to avail myself of the opportunity of seeing the Canadian forces, and especially the Canadian wounded.

Sir Robert made the following further statement next day.

Since the outbreak of war it has been the constant and earnest purpose of the Canadian Government to co-operate in the closest manner and by the most effective means, with the Government of the United Kingdom in the united endeavour to bring this conflict to a successful and honourable conclusion.

While the issue of this war cannot be regarded as doubtful, we believe that the democracies of the Empire have before them a task the magnitude of which they did not at first fully realize and which will test their courage, their resourcefulness, their self-control, and their patriotism—in a word their efficiency as self-governing communities. On the one hand our resources for war purposes are abundant and almost unlimited; on the other hand, our lack of preparation, still strikingly apparent, is in itself most convincing evidence that this Empire menaced no other Power and earnestly desired peace. Thus unprepared we confront the most highly-organized, disciplined, and aggressive military Power ever known in history, thoroughly trained and prepared during half a century for the achievement of world-wide supremacy by force of arms. The most optimistic will concede that not one moment of unnecessary delay in needful preparation can be permitted.

In Canada, as elsewhere, we have given, and we are still giving, of our best. The spirit of the Canadian people is expressed in the resolve that so great a sacrifice must not be made in vain. But that sacrifice will assuredly be to no purpose unless so decisive a result crowns the efforts of the Allied nations that belligerent and merciless militarism shall no longer overshadow humanity.

Great questions touching the status of the Dominions of the Empire and their constitutional relation to each other will arise after the war. Upon such questions it would be idle and undesirable to dwell at present. We do not doubt that a satisfactory solution will be found; but in the meantime, the supreme issue of the war must be our only concern.

The Canadian Prime Minister is accompanied by Mr. Bennett, one of the Conservative leaders in Western Canada, and Major-General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia.

RESTRICTING EXPORTS
Addition to the List of Prohibitions.

Further restrictions on the export of goods are announced in a supplement to the *London Gazette*, published July 8.

The export of jute, piec goods and bags and sacks made of jute is now totally prohibited, and bags and sacks made of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute, and paper bags) may no longer be sent out of the country.

The exportation of tin plates, including tin boxes, and tin canisters for food packing which is at present prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, is now forbidden to all foreign ports in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.

Cassava powder and tapioca, mandioca, or tapioca flour, rations and cassava meal and flour, may now only be sent in Europe to French, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese ports.

WAR ITEMS.

Maritz the Traitor Claimed by Germany.

Otavilfontain, Monday.—Via Cape Town, July 13.—Colonel Francke and his staff arrived here this morning by special train from Khartoum. In the course of conversation the German officers repudiated the suggestion that they had made Maritz a prisoner, adding, with a smile, "He fled long ago."

Peace Without Annexation.
Copenhagen, July 14. The Socialist protest against the German Juncker annexation policy has now reached Vienna. The Austrian Socialistic party's organ, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, is taking a firm stand on the side of Haase Kautsky and Bernstein, and says:

"A policy of annexation would not be in the interests of peace. The nationality of every nation should be respected, and on that basis only is an honourable peace possible."

Bombs on Belgrade.

Nish, July 13. The following official communiqué was issued by the Servian Press Bureau to-day: Yesterday two enemy aeroplanes flew over Belgrade and suburbs. Two bombs were dropped on a quarter of the town where there were no military installations—one in the middle of the street, the other on a house. No one was injured. Two other bombs were dropped on Baguiza, near Belgrade.

Ghent Full of Soldiers.

Amsterdam, July 12.—The number of German troops now in Ghent is the largest since the occupation of the city. The utmost activity prevails, and civilians experience the greatest difficulty in entering or leaving. The correspondent of a Dutch newspaper and the correspondent of an English newspaper have been arrested at Malines and conveyed to Brussels.

Young Turk Party Decides to "Exterminate" Greeks.

Athens, July 12.—From an authoritative source it is ascertained that the Committee of Young Turks of Constantinople have held three secret meetings in the past fortnight, in the presence of the Vizier of Adrianople and the Bulgarian delegates Kultseff and Tukteff, during which they have decided on the systematic extermination of the Greeks in Turkey, and have ordered the authorities to proceed immediately to apply anti-Greek measures.

Austrian Overtures to Serbia.

Paris, July.—M. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier, declared, in an interview with the Nish correspondent of the *Petit Journal*, that on three occasions Austria had attempted to open peace negotiations with Serbia alone, namely, in November, in April, and in May. She had in each case met with a prompt refusal. Serbia intimating that she would not in any event act independently of the cause of the Allies.

EVERY SOLDIER A HERO.

Bishop of London's Glowing Tribute.

At the meeting of the Representative Church Council, held in the Great Hall of the Church House, Dean's Yard, West-minster, on July 8, the Bishop of London said: "In regard to the enormous issues of the war our cause is a sacred cause, every man who fights in it is a hero, and every man who dies in it is a martyr" (cheers).

We were fighting, for international honour as the sacred and future brotherhood of nations. They had, as Christians, to long and pray for the day when war would be no more, but the thing had got to be seen through, and that was why on Fulham Palace he had placed the word "Fortitude." When he found his nation fighting with its back to the wall for its very existence he realized that that was not the time to rub in the sins of nations; but he wanted the nation, while there was no question of whining to God, to be on its knees to Him in the churches, which had sent tens of thousands of its finest men to the war.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was their belief that it was the Will of God that in this great epoch of our Empire and the world's life we should do our best, and please God, we would (cheers).

POST OFFICE.

Literature embossed for the use of the blind may be transmitted to the United Kingdom at the rate of 3 cents for 2 oz. The maximum weight for this class of matter is 6 oz., and any packet weighing between 20 oz. and 6 lb. will be forwarded at the uniform rate of 20 cents.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulha Radio Telegraph Station:

Hitachi Maru Titan
Kanagawa Maru

MAILS DUE.

America, Nera, 26th inst.
Europe, Cordillera, 23rd inst.
American, Aki Maru, 29th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Holow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 19th Aug. 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYSANG, 19th inst. 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per CHUNGANG, 19th inst. 5 p.m.
Japan, via Nagasaki—Per BENVENUE, 19th inst. 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—Per SUKAI, 20th Aug. 8 a.m.
Quinhon—Per TAMON M. No. 1, 20th Aug. 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per RIOJUN M, 20th Aug. 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 20th Aug. 10 a.m.
Bangkok—Per ANNA, 20th inst. 3 p.m.
Wel-hai-wai Chefoo & Tientsin—Per EUICHHOW, 20th Aug. 3 p.m.
Cebu & Illico—Per CHINHUA, 20th Aug. 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per SHINON, 20th inst. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st August.

Halphong—Per KAIFONG, 21st instant, 8 a.m.
Philippines Is.—Per YUENSANG, 21st Aug. 2 p.m.
French Mail:
Shanghai, and North China (Kuan-kiang via Siberia) — Per ANHUA, 21st inst. 5 p.m.
(Europe via Siby to Shanghai) Br. P. O. Wednesday, 22nd August.
Shanghai & North China & Na-chwang — For WOSANG, 21st inst. 5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai, N. China — Per KWONGSANG, 21st Aug. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd August.

Holow & Haiphong—Per DAIGI M. 22nd inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd August.

Philippines Is., Formosa via Manila, B.C. Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada — Per MEXICO, M. 23rd inst. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 24th inst. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26th August.

Strait, Ceylon, Marseilles and London—Per SUWA M. 25th inst. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 27th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th Aug. 3 p.m.

Strait, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Adria, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 27th instant, at noon. For NOVARA, 27th Aug. 4 p.m. Registration 415 am. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9:30 am. Letters 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28th August.

Shanghai & N. China Japan via Kobe—Per MIYAKAII M. 28th Aug. 5 a.m.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday 1st—Per CHIANG-SHA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.

Port Moresby—via Batavia—Per ALDENHAM, 26th inst. 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday 1st—Per CHIANG-SHA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.
Port Moresby—via Batavia—Per TIBODS, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nancy Maru, Jap. a.s. 1,928, 19th inst.
Walimaiwa, 18th inst. Coal—M. P. G. K.

Chiyon, Ch. a.s. 1,107, Ross, 18th inst.—
Shanghai, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Hainchang, Ch. a.s. Monroe, 19th inst.—
Tientsin, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Wingman, Br. a.s. 1,817, T. H. Luchuan,
18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice

Loloy, Ch. a.s. 602, T. Iwamoto, 18th Aug.—
Chefoo, 11th Aug., General Order.

Anhui, Br. a.s. 1,355, G. W. Eddy, 18th inst.—
Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijitap, Dut. a.s. 3,659, H. Lap, 18th inst.—
Batavia, 8th inst. Gen.—J. C. J.

Agenor, Br. a.s. 2,055, 18th instant.—
Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Seiko Maru, Jap. a.s. 1,933, Node, 18th inst.—
Moji, 12th inst. Coal—M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 18.

Hainan for Foochow via Swatow

Suleim for Hongay

Tear for Iloilo via Manila

Titan for Manila

Sochu Maru for Aping via Swatow

Yingchow for Shanghai

Namang for Sandakan

Indrawadi for New York via Singapore

Westerdijk 7m

Nemuro 6s

Hamidie 5s

Koishi 5s

Nagasaki 5s

Kurima 5s

Okima 5s

Ishikawa 5s

Bonin Is. 5s

Choofo 5s

Whatei 5s

Hankow 5s

Kiukiang 5s

Changshai 5s

Gulf of 7m

Shantung 5s

Amoy 5s

Swatow 5s

Taihoku 5s

Taichow 5s

Taiwan 5s

Kashan 5s

Fudzor 5s

Canton 5s

H'kong 5s

Gao Roc 5s

Macao 5s

Wuchow 5s

Fukien 5s

Phukien 5s

Tourane 5s

C. St. J. 5s

Apari 5s

Dagupan 5s

Manila 5s

Legaspi 5s

Taoloban 5s

Hollo 5s

Surigao 5s

Latuan 5s

Westerdijk 5s

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Wind Direction

Wind Force

Weather